WASHINGTON GOSSIP.

The Week's Doings at the National Capital.

GEN. ALGER BANQUETED.

Commander-in-Chief Gen. R. A. Alger visited the Encampment of the Department of the Potomac on Monday evening, Feb. 17. He was escorted to Grand Army Hall by Capt, Edgar's company of the Old Guard. The Department Encampment was in session, and a recess was immediately ordered, and hand shaking commenced, which lasted fully half an hour, or until every veteran had grasped the hand of the most popular Commander the Grand Army has ever had. The General was then conducted to the platform, and made a rousing speech, which was interrupted by applause at almost every sentence. After the speech-making was concluded, Gen. Alger was escorted by the Old Guard to the spacious dining-room at Willard's Hotel, where tables capable of scating 300 guests were banked with flowers and covered with all the delicacies of the season. After partaking of the good things speech-making was again in order, and Gen, Alger addressed the veterans. Addresses were also made by Senator Hawley, Secretary of War Proctor, Congressman Allen and T. J. Henderson, of Illinois; Indian Commissioner Morgan, Gen. Cutcheon and Gen. Burdett. Representative D. B. Henderson, of Iowa, closed the speechmaking, and aroused the veterans to the highest pitch of enthusiasm, the boys jumping to their feet, throwing up their hats and yelling like Comanche Indians. It was after 2 o'clock when the banquet ended.

LOYAL LEGION BANQUET.

The Loval Legion of the District of Columbia and their friends assembled to the number of 250 at the Arlington Hotel on Wednesday last, the occasion being the annual banquet of the Legion. Around the well-filled tables were distinguished men in every walk of life, the Judiciary having an able representative in Associate Justice Samuel F. Miller, while the Regular Army was represented by Gens. Schofield and Miles. Quite a number of Members of Congress and Senators were also present. Senator Manderson presided in his usual happy manner, and the affair was voted by all fortunate enough to be present one of the pleasantest parties ever given by the Washington Commandery. Owing to the fact that it was the anniversary of the birthday of Abraham Lincelu, the special toast of the evening was a tribute to the memory of the martyred President, a fitting response being made by Associate Justice Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, Senator John Sherman responded to the sentiment regarding his distinguished soldier brother, Gen. W. T. Sherman, the toast being placed between the topics of the Army and Navy. To Senator Platt was assigned the task of portraying the benefits of being a Congressman, and he showed great ability in handling, to him, a familiar subject. Gen. Nelson A. Miles responded to the toast, "The Volunteers," and was particularly well up on the subject, Army," and Mr. Mason, of Illinois, to that of "The Navy." Remarks were also made by Representative Allen and Senator Higgins, and all had a good time.

TROUBLESOME CLAIMS DISPOSED OF.

A number of claims, which have given considerable trouble to the War Department and Treasury officials, have been at last disposed of by a decision of the Supreme Court. The cases were those of the supernumerary officers who were dropped from the Army in 1871. The law of 1870, calling for the reduction of the Army, required that the undesirable officers should be dropped on or before January 1, 1871. That day being Sunday, the order discharging the supernumeraries was not issued until the following day, Jan. 2. This has been the cause of all the contention. Those concerned claimed that the law had not been complied with in the time specified, and hence the order of discharge was null and void. A test case claiming pay from the date given was carried up through the Court of Claims to the Supreme Court, which has decided that the intent of the law was too plain to admit of its defeat by a mere technicality, and hence the action of the Court of Claims dismissing the claim was affirmed.

GEN. NELSON A. MILES DINED.

Senator Squire, of Washington, gave a dinner in honor of Gen. Miles at Chamberlin's on Sunday, at which some of the most distinguished men in civil and army life were present. The menu was superb, and embraced every delicacy, and was served in a style only known to the boss enterer of Washington, Speeches were made by Gen. Miles, Senators Squire, Stanford, Allen and Dolph, Col. Tom Ochiltree, Gen. Schofield, Congressman Wilson, Gen. Anson G. McCook, and others. It was one of the finest dinners imaginable, and everybody enjoyed themselves to their utmost.

MAIMED VETERANS.

The following representatives of the Maimed Soldiers' League were before the House Committee on Invalid Pensions last week, and massage of House bill 3330; Benj. F. Widdecombe, Westchester, Pa.; James M. McGee, koper, J. H. R. Storey, Philadelphia, Pa.; Jas. W. Shaw, Bradford, Pa.; C. A. Norton, M. D., Washington, D. C.

A NOBLE WOMAN GONE.

Imogene Dinsmore, wife of A. F. Dinsmore, died at Washington, D. C., Jan. 31, aged 42 years, Mrs. Dinsmore was born at Detroit, Mich., Feb. 5, 1848, and became a resident of Washington immediately after her marriage, in November, 1867, and has ever since resided here. In 1877 she united with the Metropolitan Presbyterian Church, of which she has ever since been an active and valued member, Her husband having long been an active member of the Grand Army of the Republic, berattention was drawn to the necessitous condition of many of the families of ex-soldiers. She, in January, 1888, took a leading part in the organization of a Woman's Relief Association auxiliary to Farragut Post, No. 10, G.A.R., and was elected its President.

The energy, courage and fidelity that characterized her domestic and religious life were likewise shown in the discharge of her new duties. No obstacle discouraged her, no inbor was too great to be undertaken, if want or suffering was to be relieved, and though the demands made upon her were neither few nor light, she never jeopardized the welfare of her home nor neglected the dear ones guthered at its fireside. When uuusual duties came to her, they were met by increased energy and greater effort. In January, 1889, she was re-elected President of the Association, and in the following July the Association was ! changed into a branch of the Woman's Relief Corps, and made auxiliary to Post No. 10 as Corps No. 5. At the reorganization of this charitable body Mrs. Diasmore was elected its presiding officer, and in January, 1890, was reelected to that office. Mrs. Dinsmore united with an unusually attractive personality an earsestness of manner and an amiability of disposition that attached to her all who were brought within the circle of her acquaintance; while her faithfulness in friendship and her tendency to cover the faults and shortcomings of others with the vail of charity retained the many friends she won. To her tact and exselient judgment as a presiding officer is owing, in a great degree, the harmony and prosperity of the Corps of which she was so long a beloved and honored member, and her memory will ever be cherished by her friends and associates as one of the bright and soul-strengthening episodes of a passing life.

WORK OF THE PENSION OFFICE.

During the week ending Feb. 15, 1890, 4,961 claims were received, of which 1,183 were origiment of Mexican service, and 2,300 applicafurnished for the use of claimants. There 59,595 letters and blanks sent out.

The number of cases detailed to Special Examiners was 1,159; 735 reports and cases from or battery for which they enlist, provided it is Special Examiners; cases on hand for special not already full. Such furloughs shall be given examination, 11,212.

ending Feb. 15, 1800; Original, 1,194; in- United States. crease, 1,407; reissue, 108; restoration, 26; duplicate, 6; accrued, 112; arrears, 0; act of

Children Cry for Pitcher's Castoria.

SOME NAVY TROUBLES. There is trouble ahead in the Navy, and while all the Navy men here are gossiping about the news that has recently reached here about trouble, trial and tribulation on the Euterprise, and also in the Squadron of Evolution, as the latter was grandiloquently designated by its present commander, there are many in the ranks of the "I told you so's," and the

clubs is interesting to listen to. It is a singular coincidence that at the time news reached here of the arbitrary acts of Commander McCalla on the Enterprise toward his subordinate officers on board that we should hear at about the same time of the troubles created by Acting Rear-Admiral Walker with his fancy squadron, for during the eight years that Capt, Walker (now Commodore) ruled the whole Navy with an iron hand-Secretaries as well as officers-this Commander McCalla was

his right-hand man and faithful henchman. The story is as regards McCalla, who is commanding the Enterprise, (the ship that is bringing home the remains of ex-Minister George H. Pendleton from Germany, and which will be due here about the 1st of next month,) has listinguished himself more for severity of discipline than he has for scamanship. Recently he sailed from Dartmouth, England, for home, and the weather becoming threatening, thus goes the story, he put back for harbor until the approaching gale was over. I merely give the tory as I hear it; but it is dollars to nickels on a wager that hundreds of officers in the Navy, below as well as in and above his own grade, would have kept on his course or else weathered out the gale, even at the risk of a little discomfort, and kept away for a home port.

It is said that he has two officers under close arrest, which means confinement to the wardroom, threatened with court-martial when the ship reaches a home port. One of these officers is alleged to have been asleep on watch, and denied it. This officer is Ensign George W. Kline, who is well known here, and I doubt whether his denial is not as good as the charge. The other officer is Chief Engineer James Entwistle, a resident here, who is charged with 'talking back" to Commander McCalla in a general conversation. It is probable that Chief Entwistle advanced some opinion upon matters connected with the steam engineering department of the ship, and being flatly controverted by the commanding officer, endeavored to argue the matter; that would be "talking back" to one who believes that a --- staff fellow has no right to military rank anyhow; that is probably the reason poor Entwistle is in arrest.

When Walker and McCalla ran the Bureau of Navigation as Chief and Assistant, they were chiefly instrumental in bringing about the "Line Officers' Organization" that Senator Chandler is trying to get some official information about, and were the ruling spirits in that dainty coterie that was so fearful that "pill pounders," "greasers" and "pursers" might try at some time to spring actual rank upon them, by endeavoring to direct the operations of Captains, Commanders and Lieutenants who might be juniors to them in relative grade or | G. 6th Mich. Cav. He is Past Department actual date of commission. That organization, which has been in reality a secret society, has done more harm to the Navy during the past ten years than any bad legislation has, and the real object has been to oppose every bill before Conhaving been one of them himself; Representa- gress that looked to the rights or recognition of tive Cutcheon responded to the toast "The | the officers of the staff corps, and to advance in every way the interests of the officers of the line.

It was that organization that procured the abolition of the historic grade of "Midshipman" in the Navy, and called them "Ensigns; Junior Grade"; and destroyed the other old one of "Master," to let ambitious youngsters call themselves Lieutenants (Junior Grade).

I haven't much to say about Commodore Walker's troubles with his fancy squadron, except to say that when the Captain commanding his flagship, the "Chicago," who is a veteran of much sea service, acts, he usually is in very little sea service (comparatively), jumps on him, he may find it necessary to go back to the railway work he has spent so much time in while in service.

NEW APPOINTEES.

The following nominations were sent by the President to the Senate during the past week: Herman H. Natwick, to be Register of the Land Office at Chamberlain, S. D.; William T. Lafollette, Receiver of Public Moneys at Chamberlain, S. D.; Lieut.-Col. Joseph R. Smith. Surgeon, to be Colonel and Surgeon; Maj. Dallas Bache, Surgeon, to be Lieutenant-Colonel and Surgeon; Capt. Philp F. Harvey, Assistant Surgeon, to be Major and Surgeon; First Lieut. James B. Hickey, 8th Cav., to be Captain; Second Lieut, Wm. F. Flynn, 8th Cav., to be First Lieutenant; Second Lieut. Chas. G. Morton, 6th Inf., to be First Lieutenant.

CHAT ABOUT PEOPLE. Secretary Proctor's invalid son is at last in a

fair way for recovery.

ARMY AND NAVY. The contractors for the United States steamer Vesuvius, which has been tied up at the Cramp Brothers' Yard for several weeks, have announced that they are prepared to demonstrate that the guns of that vessels are able to throw shells containing 200 pounds of dynamite, or other high explosives, at least one mile. Boards of officers to witness and report upon the test of the guns, and also upon the capacity of the made very strong arguments in favor of the engines to develop the 3,200 horse power required by the contract, will shortly be appointed. The company have loaded the shells Rexboro, Pa.; A. G. Rapp, Gen. H. S. Huide- with gun-cotton instead of dynamite, and the Government has expressed a willingness to permit the experiment to proceed with the substitute. It has not yet been decided where the

> trial will take place, but it will probably come off somewhere in the Delaware River. The following regimental Quartermasters

have been recently appointed: First Lieut. Zerah L. Torrey, 6th Inf., by Col. A. McD. McCook, to succeed First Lieut. Alexander M. Wetherill. This promotes Second Lieut. Charles G. Morton, to First Lieutenant. First Lieut. Marion B. Saffold, 13th Inf., by Col. Montgomery Bryant, to succeed First Lieut, Benj. H. Gilman. This promotes Second Lieut, Wm. N. Hughes, to First Lieutenant. First Lieut, Henry I. Raymond, Assistant years of service, has been promoted to the rank | morrow.

First Lieut, James B. Hickey, 8th Cav., has of M, by the death of Capt. Richard A. Wil-

The Senate Committee on Naval Affairs and Senator Hawley, of the Committee on Coast Defenses, paid an official visit to the Washing-Ordnauce shops and see the large guns in construction. The Senators were shown through | journed at 5:10 o'clock p. m. all the shops by the Superintendent, who explained the different stages through which a gun must pass before being ready to be placed on board ship. A miniature 10-inch rifle, mounted on its carriage, was tested for the benefit of the committee, to show how such a gun would be operated on shipboard during action. The members of the committee expressed themselves as highly pleased with the progress made at the Yard.

As a means for the encouragement of the youth of the country, and to obtain a high state of proficiency in military studies, Secretary of War Proctor has decided to publish annually in the United States Army Register the names of cadets standing at the head of their respective classes of all the State Colleges and Universities at which Regular Army officers are detailed as instructors. Three will be taken from each college graduating 20 cadets, two from each graduating between 10 and 20 and one from each graduating less than 10. As nearly 50 colleges have officers as instructors, there will be at least a hundred names incorporated in the Register for this year, which is now about ready for issue.

Secretary of War Proctor issued an order last week directing that furloughs for three or four months, according to remoteness of station and other pertinent circumstances, be granted to mal invatid, 380 widows, 2 war of 1812, 5 good men upon re-enlistment in the Army bounty land, 53 navy, 3 old war, 35 on ac- within one month from the date of discharge, this enlistment to be either at the station at ions for increase. The names and postoffice | which they may be discharged, or at any miliaddresses of 6,695 officers and comrades were tary post, in a company serving at said post, at which the enlistment takes place, or at the were 74,176 pieces of mail matter received; general recruiting depot. Such men enlisting at the depots of the general recruiting service will be permitted to select the troop, company, by the post or depot commander, and shall Report of certificates issued during week authorize the person to go anywhere within the

The Secretary has also amended the Army Regulations so as to provide that "rewards or March 3, 1883, 0; order April 3, 1884, 0; act of expenses paid for apprehending a deserter, and Aug. 4. 1883, 3; supplemental, 6; arrears June the expenses incurred in transporting him from the point of apprehension, or surrender, to the

station of his company, or to the place of his trial, shall be set against his pay upon conviction of desertion by a court-martial, or upon his restoration to duty without trial. A soldier convicted by a court-martial of absence without leave shall in like manner be charged with the expense, if any, incurred in transporting him

to his proper station." Last week President Harrison issued certificates of merit for bravery to the following enchatter about the Navy Department and the listed men of the Army: George Arungton, Co. C, 24th Inf.; Benjamin Burge, Co. E, 24th Inf.; Hamilton Lewis, Co. B, 24th Inf.; Joseph Young, Co. K, 24th Inf.; Squire Williams, Co. K, 24th Inf.; Julius Harium, Co. B, 24th Inf.

> COL. DANIEL S. LAMONT, the Private Secretery of ex-President Cleveland, was in Washington one day last week, visited the White House and had a long chat with his successor, Mr. Halford, and President Harrison. It seems that Col. Lamont had never seen the President before, something having caused his departure from Washington on the day of the Inauguration, and he did not meet Gen. Harrison. The Colonel held quite a levee in the telegraph room of the Mansion, for the clerks liked Col. Lamont, and all desired to pay their respects to the popular ex-Secretary.

VETERANS IN THE CITY. Gen. Nelson A. Miles, U. S. Army, has been n Washington for the past week on business connected with his official duties. Gen. Miles entered the service as a Captain of Massachusetts volunteers, but through force of character and gallantry in action, came out a Major-General of volunteers. He was appointed Colonel of the 40th Inf. in 1866, and was promoted Brigadier-General in 1880.

Col. Daniel R. Anthony, 7th Kan. Cav., Leavenworth, Kan. Col. Anthony is the Editor of he Leavenworth Times, and is the brother of Miss Susan B. Anthony, the celebrated advocate of woman suffrage. Col. Anthony's experience in the West has been varied and filled with thrilling adventures. After the war he got into a dispute with Col. Jennison, at one time commanding the 7th Kan, Cav., (which was also called "Jennison's Jayhawkers,") and a revolver duel ensued at the Planter's House in Leavenworth. Several shots were fired, but neither party was hit. The Colonel has been a prominent figure in Kansas politics for over 30

Gen. S. H. Hastings, Denver, Colo. Gen. Hastings succeeded Gen. Alger as Colonel of the 5th Mich, Cav., and was severely wounded during his service. He is now President of the Equitable Insurance Company of Denver. H. E. Chapin, 176th N. Y. and 15th N. Y.

Engineers, 10 South Exeter street, Baltimore, Capt. Henry Whiteside, 88th Pa., Reading, Pa. Comrade Whiteside, who was one of the famous 500 "Defenders"-the first Pennsylvanians to reach Washington in April, 1861. He is now owner of a large hetel in Reading,

and an earnest member of the G.A.R. A. V. Cole, Juniata, Neb. Comrade Cole was a member of Co. C, 4th Mich., and of Co. Commander of Nebraska, and Adjutant-General on the staff of the Governor.

CONGRESS.

mittee on Pensions.

An Abstract of the More Important Proceedings of Both Houses, WEDNESDAY, FEB. 12.

In the Senate, Mr. Sherman (O.) presented a petition of Maj. Jonathan Cass Post, No. 415, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the Republic, praying for the passage of the per diem

pension bill; which was referred to the Com-

Mr. Cockrell (Mo.) presented a petition of the Gentry County Farmers and Laborers' Union, of Missouri, adopted at Albany, Mo., Jan. 23, 1890, demanding the extinguishment of the public debt of the United States by operating the mints to their fullest capacity in the right, and Walker, who is a veteran of but | coining gold and silver and tendering the same, without discrimination, to the creditors of the Nation according to contract, and praying that the Secretary of the United States Treasury be authorized to make loans to the farmers of the United States, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, at two per cent, per annum, and secure the payment of the same by mortgage on their lands;

which was referred. He also presented resolutions of Menke Post, No. 166, Department of Missouri, Grand Army of the Republic, favoring the passage of a bill placing the enrolled Missouri militia on the same footing under the pension laws as other volunteer soldiers where they co-operated under the orders of United States officers. Re-

ferred to the Committee on Pensions. The Senate then went into Executive ses sion, and, after five hours spent with closed doors, adjourned at 6 o'clock p. m. In the House, the debate over the adoption of the rules continued, both morning and

evening sessions being held. There was no

business transacted. THURSDAY, FEB. 13. In the Senate, Mr. Sherman (O) offered a resolution providing that the Senate proceed to business on the calcudar under rule eight (unobjected matter) and continue that business until adjournment or an Executive session. He also presented the petition of Ford Post, No. 14, Department of Ohio, Grand Army of the

Republic, of East Toledo, O., praying for the passage of the service pension bill, which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. The Senate resumed the consideration of the bill to provide a temporary government for the Territory of Oklahoma, the pending question being Mr. Plumb's (Kan.) amendment to comprise No Man's Land within the Territory. The vote resulted, yeas, 27; nays, 16. So

the amendment to include No Man's Land within the Territory of Oklahoma was agreed Some further amendments were agreed to,

read a third time and passed. A Committee on Conference was ordered on the House amendment to the Senate bill increasing the pensions of pensioners who are totally helpless, and Senators Davis, Sawyer and Turple were appointed.

which are merely formal, when the bill was

The Senate proceeded to Executive business, Surgeon U. S. Army, having completed five and at 5:15 o'clock p. m. adjourned until to-

In the House, on motion of Mr. Hitt (III) the Senate joint resolution was passed, unanibeen promoted to Captain of C Troop, and Sec- mously, congratulating the people of the United ond Lieut. Wm. F. Flynn, to First Lieutenant | States of Brazil on the adoption of a Republican form of Government.

The consideration of the code of rules to govern the House was than proceeded with, speeches for and against the measure being made by a great many Members, the time alton Navy-Yard on Friday last, to inspect the lowed each speaker being limited to five minutes. Pending final action, the House ad-

FRIDAY, FEB. 14. In the Senate, the House bill for the re-

lief of the sufferers by the wreck of the United States Steamers Trenton and Vandalia and the stranding of the United States Steamer Nipsic at Apia, Samoa Islands, was passed, The bill to increase the endowment of the Louisiana State University, because the funds

of the institution that had been invested in State bonds, and said bonds had been scaled down 40 per cent, by State legislation, caused considerable debate, the color question coming up. Mr. Ingalls (Kan.) wanted to know if there was distinction made between colored and white children, and being informed that there was, the Kansas Senator replied that he could not recognize such doctrines. The bill was formally laid aside after considerable debate. The bill was again taken up, and amended so that any deficiency in the grant should be made good by the State of Louisiana before the grant would be available, and passed, The bill providing for an Assistant Secretary of War was taken up and passed. The bill

fixes the salary of the Assistant Secretary at \$4,500. The bill in relation to oaths in pension and other cases was considered as in Committee of the Whole. It provides that any and all affidavits and declarations to be hereafter made or used in any pension or bounty cases, or in claims against the Government for back pay or arrears or increase of pension, or for quarterly vouchers, may be taken by any officer authorized to administer oaths for general purposes in the State, city, or County where the officer resides. If the officer has a seal and uses it upon such paper, no certificate of a County Clerk, or Prothonotary, or Clerk of a court shall be necessary; but when no seal is used by the officer taking the affidavit, then a Clerk of a court of record, or a County or City Clerk, or Prothonotary having a seal shall affix it thereto, and shall certify to the signature of the officer, to the effect that such certifying officer believes his signature is genuine. The bill was read a third time and passed. After a short Executive session the Senate adjourned at 5:15

o'clock p. m. until Monday. In the House, the consideration of the new code of rules was resumed. After the rejection

of a number of amendments, the rules were [Written for THE NATIONAL TRIBUNE.] adopted substantially as reported from the Committee on Rules by a strict party vote-yeas 161, navs 145. The House adjourned at 5:30

o'clock p. m. SATURDAY, FEB. 15.

The Senate was not in session to-day. In the House, Mr. Candler (Mass.), from the Select Committee on the World's Fair, reported a bill for the same, leaving out the place where the fair shall be held, which will be inserted when the place has been decided upon by Con-

Mr. Banks (Mass.), from the Committee on Expenditures in the Interior Department, submitted a report on the joint resolution authorizing the employment of 30 Medical Examiners in the Pension Bureau at a salary of \$1,800 a year, and asked for its passage. The resolution reads as follows:

That the Secretary of the Interior is hereby auhorized to appoint 30 Medical Examiners for the Bu eau of Pensions, in addition to the number now authorized by law, said appointees to be men skilled in the profession of medicine and surgery The examination for the appointment of these Medical Examiners shall be in the discretion and under the direction of the Secretary of the Interior. The salary of these appointees shall be at the rate of \$1,800 per annum, and a sum sufficient to pay their salaries to June 30, 1890, is hereby appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not other-

Mr. Richardson (Tenn.) objected to the consideration of the resolution, and it was with-

The House then considered the bill to ascertain by the next census the number of persons who live on and cultivate their own farms, and the amount of mortgage debt, and the value of property mortgaged, with rate of interest paid. The bill was passed after considerable debate.

The balance of the day's session was devoted to culogics of the late Representative from Illinois, Richard W. Townshend, The House adjourned at 5 o'clock p. m.

MONDAY, FEB. 17.

In the Senate, Mr. Chandler (N. H.) presented several petitions from Mississippi, complaining of the suppression of the Republican vote in that State. They represented that the so-called Legislature of Mississippi had recently enacted a law for establishing a new Conyears. He has been Mayor of Leavenworth stitution for the State on Aug. 12, 1890-the same not to be submitted to the people for ratification; and that it was the avowed purpose of the Democrats to employ fraudulent methods to deprive many intelligent citizens of their franchise. Referred to the Committee on Privileges and Elections.

Mr. Blair (N. H.) presented petitions signed by 36,000 members of the G.A.R. in favor of pensions to Army Nurses; and petitions signed by over 4,000,000 persons in favor of the edu-

Among other petitions presented were several for a per diem pension bill; for the removal of the limitation on pension arrears; and for a bounty to soldiers of the Regular Army who served in the war of the rebellion. The Senate adjourned at 5:15 o'clock p. m. In the House, among the bills introduced and

referred to committees were the following: By Mr. Browne (Va.), to pension members of the Life-Saving Service disabled in line of duty. and the widows and children of those who lose their lives in the discharge of their duty.

scouts and guides injured in the service of the | nearly every larger city from Portland to Gal-

By Mr. Bliss (Mich.), appropriating \$20,000 for the erection of a menument to the memory of Gen. Meade on the Gettysburg battlefield. By Mr. Biogham (Pa.), for the appointment of two additional Assistant Postmasters General, at a salary of \$4,000 each; to provide for the employment of 26 supervisors of postoffices; providing for the appointment of a General Manager of the Postoffice Department for a term of 10 years, at a salary of \$10,090 per year; providing that the postage on all second-class publications, daily newspapers excepted, shall be one cent per pound.

A Committee of Conference was ordered upon the Senate bill to increase the pension of soldiers and sailors totally helpless from injuries or disease incurred in service, and the Speaker named Messrs, Morrow, Sawyer and Yoder as

A long wrangle over the construction of the rules recently adopted took place over the World's Fair bill, which was finally passed over without prejudice. The House adjourned at 6:35 o'clock p. m.

Sufferers

CROM Stomach and Liver derange-■ ments—Dyspepsia, Biliousness, Sick-Headache, and Constipation-find a safe and certain relief in Ayer's Pills. In all cases where a ca-



mended by leading physicians. Dr. T. E. Hastings, of Baltimore, says: "Aver's Pills are the best cathartic and aperient within the reach of my profes-

Dr. John W. Brown, of Oceana, W. Va., writes: "I have prescribed Ayer's Pills in my practice, and find them excellent. I urge their general use in families.

" For a number of years I was afflicted with biliousness which almost destroyed my health. I tried various remedies, but nothing afforded me any relief until I began to take Ayer's Pills."-G. S. Wanderlich, Scranton, Pa.

"I have used Ayer's Pills for the past thirty years, and am satisfied I should not be alive to-day if it had not been for them. They cared me of dyspepsia when all other remedies failed, and their occasional use has kept me in a healthy condition ever since."- T. P. Brown, Chester, Pa.

"Having been subject, for years, to constipation, without being able to find much relief, I at last tried Ayer's Pills, and deem it both a duty and a pleasure to testify that I have derived great benefit from their use. For over two years past I have taken one of these Pills every night before retiring. I would not willingly be without them."-G. W Bowman, 26 East Main st., Carlisle, Pa. "Aver's Pills have been used in my

family upwards of twenty years, and have completely verified all that is claimed for them. In attacks of piles, from which I suffered many years, they afforded me greater relief than any medgine I ever tried."-Thomas F. Adams. Holly Springs, Texas.

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Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.



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BY FELIX L. OSWALD, M. D., Author of "Physical Education"; "Household

CHAPTER LV.

Remedies"; "The Bible of Nature," etc.

DISEASES OF INFANCY-(continued). In a French hotel of New Orleans I once met an officer who had survived the expedition to Cochin China, and described the climate as the most murderous on earth. "What do you think of the native soldiers?" I asked him. "There are no native soldiers in Cochin China," said he; "their so-called army is a mob of wretches who rely on malaria to kill foreigners for them. The only difference in their degree of personal cowardice is their various rate of speed in running away."

It is much the same with the disease called 'rickets," or infantile marasmus. From an old Spartan point of view there are very few normal children in our modern cities, and the only difference in their degree of ricketiness is the different rate of speed in the development of the disorder. Some 40 per cent, of all babies born manage to outgrow their infirmity in after years. The rest die, or remain "rickety" for ife. Flaccid muscles, nearsightedness, weak stomachs, mal-formed joints, and a taint of scrofula are symptoms from which few modern schoolchildren are wholly free, though the trouble does not always reach the pronounced stage of development characterized by helplessness and incurable deformities, One chief cause of rickets is the general

neglect of physical education. In respect

to the problem of bodily development our system of education is almost wholly negative. We think it sufficient to protect our children against hunger, cold and direct injuries; in other words, we secure their bare survival, but think it less important that they should survive as physically the fittest of their species, and defy disease by an inherent vigor of constitution rather than by a lifelong reliance on the artificial aid of drugs. Another cause is bad or insufficient food. Dietetic mistakes on the mother's part may affect the health of her child even before its birth, and nurses addicted to unwholesome articles of food may transmit a cachectic taint to their nurslings. It would, indeed, seem as if the young of many species of mammals had thus to suffer a vicarious penalty of ancestral sins. The cattle of our southern Alleganies often contract a disorder known as "milk-sickness," and variously ascribed to poisonous food-plants, or to the influence of mineral poisons in springs and water-courses. But whatever its origin, the disease chiefly victimizes the second generation, and cows thus afflicted may escape with trifling symptoms of indisposition, while their calves die of paralysis or convulsions. "Milk-sickness," in that sense of the word, is not confined to the highland glens of the Alleganies, and thousands of city children are sickened by milk evolved from the food of cows fed on the vile swill of By Mr. Houk (Tenn.), granting pensions to breweries and distilleries. In the suburbs of veston scores of four-footed martyrs may be seen chained up in sheds adjoining the "mashhouse" of an alcohol-factory-standing up to their fetlocks in liquid filth and feeding on the steaming refuse of the poison-mill. Somehow or other that alcohol swill stimulates the vield of milk, as if Nature thus tried to provide an additional outlet for the impurities of the blood. Twice a day the secretions of those alcoholized cattle are trotted through town in cans mounted on highly-ornamental vehicles, bearing such legends as "Elmwood Dairy," or "Spring Grove Creamery," with results seen in the sickly looks and unwholesome complexion of numberless tenement children.

Ead air and want of proper exercise aggravate the misery of such infant dyspetics, whose ailments are ascribed to the usual bugbear of sanitary superstition, "cold drafts" or the 'raw March wind," The child looks wan, prematurely old, complains of fatigue and drowsiness, often also of headache and "humming in the ears," its appetite is capricious, its digestion at best feeble, but often deranged to the degree of positive dyspepsia; the whole surface of the body often becomes so tender that the patient dreads to be touched, and seems almost afraid to move. "General asthenia, want of constitutional vigor," says the old-school drug-doctors, and prescribes a "tonic"; but medication is in vain as long as the disease is not eradicated by the removal of its cause. The patient should be restored to health by a liberal, nutritious diet, and, if possible, removed to the country. Rickets are often due to excessively "meager"-i. e., starchy and innutritive food-the potato-and-coffee diet of the Silesian weavers, or the coffee and alum-bread mean of our tenement-paupers, and yet it is a common experience that a sudden change to an abundance of flesh-food completely deranges the digestive organism of weakly children. The secret of that result is the circumstance that meat-the flesh of slaughtered animals-is not in a strict sense the proper food of our species, and is specially apt to disagree with feeble stomachs. Fat in some form or other, however, is urgently needed by the illnourished inhabitants of the frosty latitudes, and it is a suggestive fact that rickets are comparatively rare in Spain and Turkey, etc., where olive oil is a general article of food. The best available substitute is rich, sweet milk and pure butter-a luxury still attainable in many highland districts of our eleomargarineflooded north States, and in every country village of the unsophisticated South. Butter, light farinaceous preparations, fresh vegetables, honey, and plenty of fruit, will soon restore the vigor of the sickliest child, especially if the change of diet be accompanied by a change of air and by a liberal allowance of

outdoor exercise. The champions of the Swedish "movement cure" have obtained surprising results by the application of their system to the cure of special bodily deformities, such as curvatures of the spine, "round shoulders," etc., and even in cases where the malformation has not been entirely removed, its evidences may be reduced to a minimum by increasing the suppleness and vigor of the misshapen part, and recruiting Surgeons are often astonished to detect enlarged

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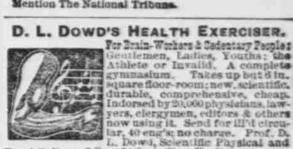
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